AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

On Page 2, under the "References" section, please replace the following:

--1. Stoy, *Injectable Physiologically Acceptable Polymeric Compositions,* International Patent Application Publication No. WO 85/00969, published 14 March 1985.

2. Mandai, et al., *Direct Thrombosis of Aneurysms with Cellulose Acetate Polymer,* J. Neurosurg., 77:497-500 (1992).

3. Whalen II, et al., *High Viscosity Embolizing Compositions,* U.S. Patent No. 6,531,111, issued March 11, 2003.

4. Leshchiner, et al., *Compositions for Therapeutic Percutaneous Embolization and the Use Thereof,* U.S. Patent No. 5,443,454, issued January 3, 1989.

5. Evans, et al., *Embolizing Compositions,* U.S. Patent No. 5,695,480, issued December 9, 1997.

6. Link, et al., *Hydrogel Embolic Agents*, Investigative Radiology, 29:746-751 (1994).

7. Young, et al., *Vascular Embolotherapy*, Vol. 1, Chapter II, Interventional Radiology, pp.9-32, William & Wilkins, Publishers, (1992).

8. Okada, et al., *Intravascular Embolizing Agent Containing Angiogenesis-Inhibiting Substance,* U.S. Patent No. 5,202,352, issued on April 13, 1993.

9. Wallace, et al., *Methods for Treating Urinary Incontinence in Mammals,* U.S. Patent No. 6,569,417, issued May 27, 2003.

10. Greff, et al., *Methods for Soft Tissue Augmentation in Mammals,* U.S. Patent No. 6,231,613, issued May 15, 2001.

11. Wallace, et al., *Methods for Treating Urinary Reflux*, U.S. Patent No. 5,958,444, issued September 28, 1999.

12. Silverman, et al., *Method for Treating Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease and Apparatus for Use Therewith,* U.S. Patent No. 6,238,335, issued May 29, 2001.

13. Bromberg, et al., *Responsive Polymer Networks and Methods of Their Use*, U.S. Patent No. 5,939,485, issued August 17, 1999.

14. Cohn, et al., *Chain-extended or Crossbinded polyethyleneoxide/ polypropyleneoxide/polyethyleneoxide Block Copolymers with Optional Polyester Blocks,* U.S. Patent No. 6,579,951, issued June 17, 2003.--

Please replace paragraph [0005], with the following:

--[0005] Compositions for delivery into the body including body cavities are well known in the art. Such compositions have included non-reactive substances optionally in the presence of a liquid (e.g., solvent) and a contrast agent. Non-reactive substances include biocompatible materials such as biodegradable polymers (e.g., collagen), non-biodegradable polymers (e.g., ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymers, cellulose acetates, hydrogels, etc.),[1,2,3] gels,[4] and the like. A summary of such non-reactive substances is provided by Young, et al.[7]--

Please replace paragraph [0011], with the following:

--[0011] In current treatments, there is a trade-off between the viscosity of the material in the aneurysm and the viscosity of the delivery material. Generally, this ~~tradeoff~~ trade-off is resolved by using a material that has some compromise viscosity which provides a composition that is easy to deliver but will effectively cause embolization. Even at this compromise viscosity, the treatment of aneurysms can be difficult.--

Please replace paragraph [0035], with the following:

--[0035] This invention is also directed to a kit of parts comprising a non-reactive biocompatible substance, a sufficient amount of a rheological modifier to permit the composition to exhibit thixotropic behavior, optionally a contrast agent, and optionally a biocompatible solvent that is miscible in blood or other body fluid and a delivery device.--

Please replace paragraph [0057], with the following:

--[0057] When the biocompatible liquid is employed as a ~~lubricous~~ lubricity agent, the solubility of the biocompatible polymer and/or rheological modifier is not essential and suitable ~~solvents~~ liquids such as water, oils, emulsions, and the like can be used.--

Please replace paragraph [0067], with the following:

--[0067] The term "viscosity" refers to a substance's ~~the ratio~~ ratio of shearing stress to rate of shear.--

Please replace paragraph [0069], with the following:

--[0069] After addition of the polymer and contrast agent to the solvent, the rheological modifier is added under ambient conditions, preferably under an inert atmosphere, for example, an argon atmosphere. If a particulate rheological modifier is used, the composition is initially stirred at low RPM (less than about 1000 RPM) to wet the surface of the rheological modifier. Once wetted, the stir rate may be increased to a peripheral tip speed of from about 5 m/sec to about 26.5 m/sec. The tip speed should be maintained until no granular material is evidenced in the composition. When non-particulate rheological modifiers are used, the composition need not be stirred at low RPM, as these modifiers and are easily added to the composition.—

Please replace [0071], with the following:

--[0071] The viscosity of the composition is then modified by the addition of one or more rheological modifiers ~~or a mixture thereof~~. The addition of the rheological modifier(s) provides a composition exhibiting a relative decrease in

the viscosity under shear stress as compared to its viscosity under static condition.--

Please replace paragraph [0077], with the following:

--[0077] When surfactants are employed, a preferred biocompatible rheologically-modified composition comprises about 3 to about 12 weight percent of biocompatible polymer, about 20 to about 55 weight percent of a contrast agent, preferably about 37 to about 40 percent of contrast agent, about 1 to about 12 percent rheological modifier, and about 0.1 to about 1.0 weight percent of the rheological modifier ~~is the surfactant~~, and the remaining weight percent is biocompatible solvent. Again, all of the above percentage values are based on the total weight of composition.--